they are puzzled, apparently, over the result. The Blaine men are generally disposed to regard the loss of the convention as due to bad leadership. For that they can blame no one in particular, because no one man assumed to lead them. There were too many leaders, they say. But they do not think the result, achieved in the way it was, will do the least harm to Mr. Binine's

Ex-Congressman West, of Saratoga, who was a delegate in the convention, expressed the opinion that it was absurd to view the convention in any other light than as a great defeat for the President. Mr. Blaine, who was not an active candidate, had secured more dele gates to Chicago than the President had from his own State; and Mr. Blaine fairly had a majority of the State Canvention. He had carried Pennsylvania almost unanimously, and was the favorite in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and other leading Republican States. "To talk about such a man not being the leading candidate at Chicago, said Mr. West, "is to talk nonsense. A man who receives such unsolicited support from the Republicans who decide the National contests must be the favorite at Caf

The Arthur men continue to be meody over their defeat. When Mr. Dady was asked about the effect on the President's chances he remarked: "I will say nothing about Arthur because I never heard that he was a candidate."

Major E. H. Hobbs, of Ercoxlyn, who was one of the Edmunds delegates to the convention, and who was elected a member of the new State Committee, said: "The friends of Arthur in the convention accepted the alternative offered rather than have Blatne carry the convention, as he would have done had they not sup-ported the ticket which the Edmunds men nominated. The Arthur men were forced into their position. If there had been three tickets up Blaine would have had at least half of the Kings County men. As it was he was benten by only six majority. As to the four delegates chosen I know that three of them are no more likely on second choice to go to Arthur than to Blaine. Mr. White's infimate friends told me that he would not vote for either, and the other three I know will not

white's infimate friends don't here I know will not. Arthur has lest moral strength by the convention, and Blatine has gained to decentee."

George Bliss, whose judgment and shrewdness helped to bring about the result at Utica, and thus made the best of a bad situation for the Administration, said: "The outcome of the convention was not what I would like to have seen, and was not what I would like to have seen, and was not what I would like to have seen, and was not what I would like to have seen, and was not what I would like to have seen, and was not what I would like to have seen, and was not what I would like to have seen, and was not what I would like to have seen, and was not what I would like to have leen had a majority of the delegates been in favor of the recommination of President than to Mr. Haine."

"Why do you think so !" was asked.

"Because the four delegates at large are opposed to Mr. Blaine for the reason that they do not think he is a fit man to be nominated. They are opposed to Mr. Arinar because they do not think he is an available man. They will never vote for Mr. Blaine. They may in a contingency vote for the President. Of course it is concerded that they are, with perhaps, the exception of Mr. White, op, osed to the President's renomination."

"Have you personal knowledge of the views of the four delegates i"

"I have conversed on the subject with two of them."

Gelegates?"

"I have conversed on the subject with two of them.

Friends have assured me of the position of the other

"It is generally concluded that the President's friends

"It is generally concluded that the President's friends managed their case as well as could be done under the circumstances. What do you think of the management of the outposition!"

"I tain senator Miller is getting a good deal of blame that does not belong to him. There were mistakes, and serious ones, made on that side, but he was not allogether to blame. Mr. siller was weighted by other leaders, and by promises to other men. There are few mon like Thurlow Weed, who are wilding to be king-makers and not king-takers. If Mr. Miller had been content to retire as a candidate and work for others, he could have satisfied his friends and probably have done better for his side." "What do you think of the result of the convention on

"What do you think of the result of the convention on the chances of the two scaling candidates!"

"I have never thought that Mr. Blaine's nomination was possible. I do not think that the convention has made much difference with the Prosident's chances. The Edmunds delegates will prefer Arthur to Blaine. They are friendly to the President, as the convention has shown to the country. And the Edmunds and Arthur delegates make a considerable majority of the delegation from the State. I still regard the President's nomination as possible."

"But is it probable !"

"But is it probable?"

"That depends upon what you mean by probable. I do not think the nomination of any of the candidates now generally named is probable. The result of yesterday's convenion in Ohlo effectually disposes of Sherman. If Harrison were out of the way in Indiana, I would regard Gresham's chances as good. But one stands in the way of the other. Logan's candidacy will prevent Limoni from being nominated. The President will go into the convention with the most votes. But the larger part of those yours will goom from the Southern part of those yours will come from the Southern states, and a nomination by southern votes, with the aid of one of two Northern States, will not be described. Hence it do not regard the nomination of any of the candidates now named as probable. The nomination of Arthur, however, it possible." is it probable?"

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL NEWS PRESIDENT WHITE AS A DARK HORSE, HIS NOMINATION AT CHICAGO FAVORED-AN IDEAL

CANDIDATE.
[BY TILEGRAPH TO THE TERRUNE.] ITHACA, April 25 .- The Ithaca Journal to-

night commenting upon the coming Chicago Convention in a long editorial concluded as follows:

We regard Andrew b. White as the most promising Cark hove in the field. The necessity of carrying the fiate is such that the dealer to nominate a New York man who stands in close relations with independent vol-tra and whose canvass would not require fact and disrather be other active I enough to me it the emergency what more institual matches selection of such a man as Freedom the selection of such a man as Freedom Widte. He is clean, able, experienced and earnest for reform. He answeps the demands of the dar. Independent voters, upon whom so much depends, would regard him as an ideal candidate. All factions of the party, if there are factions, could unite upon him without loss of self-respect. The possibility of his nomination will increase in the same ratio as the probability of Clevicand's neumantion on the other side. The Itham statesman would keep his own party torother, and would draw to the Republican cause elements which the Democracy is seeking to attract, and in default of which it would go to the wall.

BRIBERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 25.-There is likely to be some trouble about the delegation to the Chicago Conven-tion from this district. Rumors of corruption and whole sale bribery have been affeat for the last week or two It is openly charged that the election of Conger and Car-son, accomplished after a disgraceful wrangle lasting ununtil 4 in the morning, was secured in the interest of the Administration by uniawful means, by the free tase of money and by liberal promises of office. A call has been issued for a special meeting of the Bepublican Central Special meeting of the Republican Central Committee of the district to morrow. The object of the meeting, it is stated, is the consideration of the charges of brivery which will be made against Postmaster Conger and the other A thur candidates before the last convention. If the charges can be shown to be true another convention will probably be held and delegates elected which neight perhaps prove less plinkle in the hands of the Administration than Conger and Carson. It is possible that in that case Colonger fragered, who is generally regarded as a Bindine man would be chosen one or the delegates.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GREENBACKS. GENERAL BUTLER APPROVED-A CONTEST OVER ME, CURTIS'S EULOGY OF WUNDELL PHILLIPS.

THY TELLORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, April 25.-The State Greenback Convention which was held at Lynn to-day, was run by one bundred and twenty-five delegates from different towns and cities, and the proceedings were of an amusing character. Delegates at large and to represent discricts were chosen and a platform of the usual shaky character was adopted, winding up with an "endorsement" of General Butler, who, it was said, represented all the virthes required to constitute a true leader of Greenbuckism.
The convention was marked by the introduction of all sorts of funny motions, and by a good deal of fault find toe.

The convention was marked by the introduction of all sorts of funny motions, and by a good deal of fault find ing.

The Rev. J. M. L. Babcock occupied a seat on the platforin as a vice president. He showed so much solicitate for the conduct of the committee, and endeavored so earnestly to influence the charman in his decisions that, at last, that patient man became trate, and publicly refused to submit to Mr. Babcock's direction, whereupon a cry arose from Mr. Babcock to take a seat on the floor where he belouged. Near the close of the convention, the committee on resolutions presented a report on the death of Wendell Philips, which Secretary Hutchinson becam to read, but in such a low voice that delegates called "louder." Mr. Babcock went to the Secretary's assistance and endeavored to take from his hand the manuscript, and go on with the resolute, but the Secretary declared this mark of good will and Babcock retired discomflied. A delegate whiled to take on to the resolutions a section finding fault with the culogy of George William Carris, because it stooped short and did not cover Mr. Philips's Ble as it should. Professor Toohey kindly informed the critic that the resolutions were calculated to supply all the delichendes in Mr. Carris's eulogy. Mr. Babcock capped the climax by styling the culogy a caricature, a piece of hypocrisy assumed for the purpose of defaming Philips.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES TO CHICAGO. Winona, Minn., April 25 .- The 1st District Republican Convention elected Thomas H. Armstrong and C. H. Conney delegrates to the Chicago Convention.
It is understood they are against Blaine.
Br. Patt., April 25.—Advices from Moorhead report the

appointment of a conference committee on the part of the Nelson convention to confer with the Kindred portion on the basis of admitting one delegate to Chicago from each faction for harmony. This proposal was re-used by the Kindred party, and both factions will send delegates to Chicago.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS. Oswego, Kan., April 25.-Judge Perkins, of this place, was nominated for Congress to-day by the Republican convention at Cherry Vale.

GERMANS IN FAVOR OF ARTHUR. At the monthly meeting of the German Republican Central Committee last evening, at No. 293 Bowery, about sixty members were present. Morris

Friedsam presided. Resolutions beartily "indersing" the Administration of President Arthur and urging his nomination for President at Chicago were unanimously adopted, and a committee of five, consisting of R. Rubens, Henry Dericker, A. Gernand, M. N. Hecksher and Joseph E. Muhling, was appointed to prepare a memorial, embodying the sentiments of the Germans in this city, for presentation to the chicago Convention.

AN IRVING HALL TICKET. The Committee on Permanent Organization of the Irving Hall Executive Committee meet last evening, and agreed on the following ticket to be presented on Wednesday evening next : Robert B. Mooney, chairman

J. F. Rogers, Patrick Griffin, O. A. Bogert, Alfred Was-staff, ir., Joseph McDonough, Charles G. Cornell, Beanett W. Ellison, vice-chairmen; John Stacom and Henry Steinert, secretaries; Nicholas Haughton, treasurer.

TWO-WHEELED CHEAP CABS.

NEW-YORK TO HAVE PLENTY OF THEM-WAR TO BE

MADE ON BOGUS IMITATIONS. The New-York Cheap Cab Company has four carriage manufacturers employed in making samples of a new two-wheeled cab for their service. In addition to this it has ordered two cabs from the best-known mannfacturers in England, and is busily engaged in putting the finishing touches on one which has been procured from D. Willis James. From the various samples it is having made it will select a cab of the style best suited to its purposes, and order a sufficient number to supply all New-York. The new two-wheelers will be something like the English hansoms, though much more roomy. The driver will be plated as the light much more roomy. The driver will be extended, and while they will be as roomy as the present cabs, they will be lighter, more compact and better adapted to threading the crowded streets. They will be plated a light many columns.

they will be lighter, more compact and care for adapted to the trading the crowded streets. They will be painted a light canny color.

"These new two-wheelers," said W. J. Ryerson, "will shut off initiations. Some of the old cabmen have painted their cabs an exact initiation of ours. They have even painted the belt on the panels, and use New-York cab led in place of our 'New-York Cab Company Limited,' Instead of the Frince of Waier's feathers they have either a star or a three leaf clover in the centre of the ring. It is a close initiation, and it would take a sharp eye to distinguish the didenence. We have our havyer preparing a case against these fellows now, and if the laws of the State will give us any prefection we will have it. Every day people complain to us of extortion, but in each case we find they have been victimized by these outside fellows, who initiate our style to catch the unwary public. We do everything in our power to protect our customers but sometimes they get caught.

"The night service uptown has been established and the new cabe can be found at the most frequenced places, the how cabe can be found at the most frequenced places."

AN INDUSTRIBAL SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

Fifty little girls in white pinafores and bright, clean faces, pupils of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls at Avenue A and Eighth-st., last evening gave both the oretical and practical illustrations of their course of instruction at the school under the direction of the teachers. The exercises took place in the chapel before a mber of invited guests and were opened with singing the Anniversary Hymn, written to celebrate the thirtyfirst birthday of the school. Some pretty sough sung by the fresh childish voices followed. The girls were divided into several working squads, which respectively illustrated sewing, bed-making and marketing, singing songs descriptive of their work as they went through the motions. The housemaids were neat fittle white caps and the housewives were poke bonnets and carried market backets. The aris are taught how to select meats and other articles, and by means of adrawing they describe the various parts of a beef carcanes.

The five, Mr. Wylie gave a sketch of the work of the mission and the five. Dr. Alexander, of the University Fluce irreshyterian Church, made an address. Mr. Wylie stated that the school, which is dependent on a generous public for support, costs from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year. The "kitchen garden" feature, first started here, has been adopted in several other cities. There are now about \$400 pupis, mostly German. Diplomas were given to Frances Ross, Pauline Horzog and Annie Wissmar for proficiency in the work must in the school, and prices of books, etc., to several other papis. The acheol has sevdescriptive of their work as they went through the books, etc., to several other punds. The school and prime eral departments connected with it.

A LONGSHOREMAN STABBED.

John Sullivan, age thirty-eight, a longshoreman, of No. 253 Clinton st., was stabbed in the right groin with a pocketknife last evening by James Gould, age thirty-two, of No. 292 Cherry-st. The afray occurred in St. James's School Hall, Nos. 37 and 39 Rowery, where Longshoremen's Protective Union No. 2 was holding a meeting. Goold was locked up in the Oak Street Station, and Sullivan was taken to the nambers Street Hospital, where the surgeon reported he wound as serious, but not necessarily fatal.

William Parker, of No. 127 Cherry-st., eaid: "The trouble William Parker, of No. 127 Cherry-st, said; "the trouble beam while we were in the voting for officers. Gould came through the seats and attempted to crowd into the line. Sulfivan charged him with repeature. He don't and they came to blows. Several of us separated them and Sulfivan went to the rear of the room," John Johnson, of No. 30 Hamilton-st, said: "I got Sulfivan out of the room after the first dillibuty. He came back and was washing too hand at the end of the room when bould gaw him and started toward him acting 'now you. ——— I've get

THE PRESIDENCY.

BLAINE'S STRONG HOLD ON THE COUNTRY.

BLAINE'S STRONG HOLD ON THE COUNTRY.

From the San Francisco Bulletia.

Blaine is rapidly forging ahead for the nomination to the Presidency. He is stronger now than he was either in 1876 or in 1880.

If he continues to gain in the same ratio in the other States his nomination may be regarded as certain. Of one fact there cannot be any doubt—Blaine has a strong hold on the country. He has kept that hold longer than, at least, any modern politician. The country is a worshipper of brilliant talents, and Blaine has them in abundance. The strong policy which he developed on external questions during his short incumbency of the office of Secretary of State has, becond question, in view of recent somewhat humiliating events, greatly alided him. But who ever is nominated, it is to be loyed that the Republican National Convention whill not full into the mistake, which has already been the cause of some set passages in our history, in the selection of a candidate for the second place on the theket. It has been the castem of both parties to give that position to the defeated wing of the party. But in the light of past history a strong protest will be entered ognanst any such arrangement. This disposition of the Vice-Presidency does not conciliate any-body. If Blaine is noninated, a Blaine man, or at least a friend and co-worker, should be put on the teket with him. If somebody else should win, the Vice-Presidents should be taken from the circle of his namediate friends.

A MARKED FEATURE OF REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

TIONS.

From The Beltmore American (Eep.)

The conventions, in indorsing the Administration of President Arthur, do not necessarily imply that the 1st the best mind to carry the Republican standard in the next campaign. Indeed, the conventions that have been most decided in their preferences for other conditates have been most outspoken in praise of the Administration.

MR. BLAINE NOT SEEKING VOTES.

From a Washington Letter to The Roston Hereld.

Mr. Blaine is not running any movement this year in his own behalf; that runch is certain. He is not organizing the work that is being done for him throughout the country. No "worker" has yet succeeded in extracting a worker has the being done for him throughout the country. No "worker" has yet succeeded in extracting a worker has the being done for him throughout the country. No "worker" has yet succeeded in extracting a worker has the heing done for him throughout the country. No "worker" has yet succeeded in extracting a worker has the heing done for him throughout the country town Mr. Blaine about his carrying Newfrend that he had grave doubts about his carrying Newfrend that he had grave doubts about his carrying Newfrend that he had grave doubts about his carrying Newfrend that he had grave doubts about his carrying Newfrend that he had grave doubts about his carrying Newfrend that shall seeme his return to that office, with a substantial political backing in the next Administration. He is not trying to prevent the nomination of any person, except in so far as he feels that the result would be to shat him altogether out of politics and public life. He knows that he would have no chance at all if Mr. Edmunds should be nominated, and he is against Mr. Edmunds the has no understanding or connection with Robert Lincoln, and none is likely to come about. Mr. Lincoln he would not make Mr. Blaine Secretary of State. Mr. Lincoln is sincerery desirous of s seing Mr. Arthur nominated, and he will not consent to accupy any pestion in the capavass that may interfere with that result. Mr. Lincoln is sincerery desirous of seing Mr. Arthur nominated and he will not consent to accupy any pestion in the capavass that may interfere with that result. Mr. Lincoln is sincerery desirous of seing Mr. Arthur nominated and he will not consent to accupy any pestion in the capavass that may interfere with that result. Mr. Lincoln be not made and the cons

GRANT.

From The Boston Advertisor (Rep.) The talk which comes from the opponents of that statesman of turning the Edmands strength, in the Chicago Convention, to swell the "hurrah" for Grant, at an opportune moment, is proposterous. Senator Edmands, no doubt has a high regard for General Grant, but there is no evidence that he would favor the candidace, of the ex-Fresident at this limitarier. He is not, furthermore, a man who would attempt to "sentrol" delegates in anybody's interest, and a large impority of the Eepublicans who favor Mr. Edminds's nonmation could not be "delivered," either by him or by anybody class, to vote for a particular candidate. There will be some among the supporters who would go to Arthur as a second choice, but they will be few in number. The great body of them will stand together until one faction or the other largely to come over to their side.

SENATOR SAUISBURYS HOPELESS WISH.

Pross as Interview in The Indivaspoint Journal.

I do not know much about Payne. I guess he is a very nice gentleman. I met him several times when he was in Congress, but did not get very well acquatited with him. While I have nothing particular seminst him I can say that for President he would not be my choice. There is a man out there in Oilu that I would like to see made President, and that man is Allen G. Thurman. I believe he wruld be the most potent man that we could nominate, but I guess there are no prospects for nominating him. Thurman is an knoest man, and one of the oldest statesmen in the party. He is the man above all others that I would like to see nominated, but I guess that there is ho show for that. Mr. Bayard has a great many warm friends, out he comes from a small State. Still he made a very formidable showing at Cincinnati in 1850.

QUARRELS IN THE HOUSE.

NEW ELEMENTS OF DEMOCRATIC DISCORD.

PARTY FRIENDS DENOUNCING THE EFFORTS TO HUMILIATE RANDALL-HEWITT'S CHARGES, IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 25 .- The Democratic family quarrel in the House is daily becoming more bitter as new elements of discord appear. The personal misunderstanding between Messrs, Randall and Dorsheimer on Wednesday resulted yesterday in a systematic and successful effort to humiliate the former. As chairman of the most important committee of the House, Mr. Randall had a right to expect that his party would stand by his motion to send to a conference committee the matters in con-troversy between the House and the Senate. That is the course which for years has always been taken, except when the Appropriations Committee has itself indicated a desire for discussion. To reverse this ordinary course was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence" in the committee. The reversal was brought about by the active efforts of Messr. Flackburn, Dorsheimer, A. S. Hewitt, Hurd, and other Democrats who favor tariff legislation, and who, is is asserted, were anxions to punish Mr. Bandall for what they regard as his contumacy in appesing consideration of the Morrison bill, Mr. Dersheimer also naturally felt a personal desire to get even " with Mr. Randall.

The defeat of yesterday, however, seems likely to enet in Mr. Randall's favor. Many prominent Democrats to-day were outspoken in their denum-ciation of the efforts to cause his humiliation, and declared that it was unjustifiable as well as impol-itic. Another matter which provoked considerable unfavorable criticism among Democrats to-day was the charge beauty, among Democrats to-day was infavorable criticism among Democrats to-day was
the charge brought against Secretary Chandler by
A. S. Hewitt, and which, was so promptly related.
Major Calkins received from Treasurer Wyman
yesterday, too late to be used, a dispatch informing
him that in September, October and November last
Secretary Chandler deposited with the United
States Treasurer and in the Sub-Treasury at San
Francisco the money received from the sale of unserviceable yessels. Mr. Hewitt appears to have
been especially aufortunate when, in pursuing his
investigations at the Treasury Department, he
failed to find Treasurer Wyman in his office.

ANXIOUS TO BE CONTROLLER. OR. LANGWORTHY, THE DEPUTY CONTROLLER, SEEKING THE POSITION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. Washington, April 25.—The friends of Mr. Langworthy, the Deputy Controller, think it is doing him dustice to say that he is without ability for the position of Controller. They point to his twelve years service in the capacity of deputy as a refutation of the charge that he is a mere routine man. While in office, they say, he has always given satisfaction to the banking community He was promoted to be Deputy Controller from the post of bond clerk. On the strength of such a record he has filed an application for the place of Controller, and hopes that the President will appoint him to it. The indications are, however, that some other man will be selected, and that it will be some one already connected with the

A LETTER FROM WALSH TO MR. SPRINGER. HE SUGGESTS THAT SECRETARY CHANDLER BE EX-AMINED CONCERNING A CERTAIN LETTER.

Washington, April 25,-John A. Walsh today sent to Chairman Springer of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice the follow-

on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to December 1 ingletter:

"Site:—In a letter written you by me sometime ago I respectfully suggested that the Hon. W. E. Chandler, Sectedary of the Navy, be summened to produce before your econuties that letter written him by the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster. Attorney General, in which appeared, as alliced by the accused friends of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, certain strictures relating to me. In the interests of justice and good government, I again request that you summen the gendeman to produce before your committee the said letter.

"I have also to request that you examine the gendeman is to how he came to receive that letter, and whether it was not written in response to his repeated solicitations made to the Altorney-General? It is perhams medicas to assure you that I have no desire to destroy the robust efficiency of the bonorable Secretary as a witness for the defence; but I feel in justice to myself, in justice to another guardenau, and for the proper enforcement of the law, it would be well to enlighten the good peaks that the Navy bearing the harve. his Honorishis Services of character signed by the ossessor of a certificate of character signed by the corney-General of the United States. Very respectful L.A. Walse

Mr. Walsh has been summoned to appear before the committee on Wednesday, but will not testify until he has tiven his testimony in the Courts in the Kellogg case.

TO ASK FOR AN INVESTIGATION. HOUSE COMMITTEE WANTS TO INVESTIGATE THE SOLDIERS' HOME AT DAYTON.

WASHINGTON, April 25,-The House Committee on Military Affairs will sex for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the management of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio. General Patrick, Goverper of the flome, has been charged with being overbear the and inhuman in his trentment toward the inmates. Howeverns that he was put in the guard-house for ninety days for attivial offence. In concluding his letter he says: "This is strictly confidential, or Patrick will hang me." At the request of the committee, Representative Rosectans wrote to W. B. Franklin, president of the Board of Managers of the National Homes for Disabled Soldiers, asking him to investigate the complaints. Mr. Pranklin replied that the charges had been investigated Pranklin repited that the charges had been investigated and found to be groundless. He recommended that a Congressional committee be appeinted to make the investigation. Representative Marray, of Oble, in referring to the charges before the committee, said that General Patrick one day passed a blind inmate of the Home, "Why den't you salute me?" Mr. Patrick was reported as sating. "Pin bland, General; I can't see you," replied the inmate. "Hi make you see me!" the governor was reported as saying. "Yr. Murray also said that complaints were made against General Patrick to the effect that he would not permit bley des on the grounds of the Home.

PROTECTING AMERICAN LABORERS. Washington, April 25.—The bill to protect American laborers, reported favorably to the Senate to-day from the Committee on Education and Labor by Mr. George, provides that the importation or emigration from any foreign country into any place within the jurisdiction of the United States of any alien under any agree ment, expressed or implied, that such aller shall work, labor ter, or in may wise serve, in said jurisdiction, may person or importation, shall be considered mull and vold, that any such agreement shall be considered mull and vold, that any advance of the cost of transportation or any part thereof of agreement to pay or secure such transpor allen to any place within the jurisdiction of the United States, made by any person engaged in mining, manu-

EDMUNDS MEN NOT LIKELY FOR HURRAH FOR tions of the bill making it unlawful in any case to pay seamen wages in advance, and making it compulsory that each vessel shall be provided with a slop chest containing a complement of clothing for the intended voyage for a compensation to the cash seation providing for the leaving of a tomage tax was so amended as to allow vessels to ply between Mectice and the United States, and Canada and the United States, without paying the tax. The amendment further provides that when the West India Islande, Bermuda Islande and Newformelland abolish the tomage tax the same shall be abolished by the United States on vessels plying between the United

THE IMPORTATION OF RAGS FROM EGYPT. Washington, April 25,-The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular in regard to the importation of rags from Egypt promulgating a letter in which the Secretary of State says the State Department has decided upon the following methods of disinfection, either of which will be satisfactory to the health authorities of New-York City, New-Haven and Boston, who have been consulted in respect to the matter; (1) Holling in water for two hours under a pressure of fifty pounds per equare inch; (2) Boiling in water for four hours without preswo pounds of roll brimstone in each 1,000 cubic feet of
space, with the rags well scattered upon racks. Mr.
Prancis McNally, a citizen of the United States, has been
designated as the inspector at Cairo. He will be required
to give the subject his carnest personal attention, and

furnish a proper certificate, and the Consul-General is to authenticate the certificate given by the inspector. This process is to be observed in the case of every bale of razs, which is to be also userked "thoroughly inspected,"

THE LIMIT OF THE TARIFF DEBATE. Washington, April 25 .- The leaders in the tariff discussion think of closing the general debate of the tariff question on Tuesday, May 6. They are of the opinion that Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, and Tuesday of the week following will be devoted to the consideration of the measure. Representative Kasson will make the cleans speech on the Republican side. He expects to make the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PASSAIC. Washington, April 25.-The Secretary of War to-day sent to the Senate a report by Major G. L. Gillespie of an examination of the work upon the Passale River. The report says that the many valuable manufacturing interests on this river, from the source to the mouth, and especially above Newark, justify him in regarding the river from Passale to Paterson as worthy of improvement. He recommends that a careful survey of the river be made from the mouth of Wessel Creek to Paterson, and estimates that an appropriation of \$1,500 will be required for the purpose.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Friday, April 25, 1884.

QUARANTINE AT COAST STATIONS.-United States Quarantines will be established by the Marine Hospital Service at Cape charles, Va., on May 15, and at Sapelo Sound, Ga., on May 1. The Gulf Quarantine at Ship Island is already open.

Cost of Levels from Caro to New-Orleans,—Major

nor of Levels from Cargo to New Officials,—supported, of the Missdespior River Commission, was before House Committee on Levees and Improvement of Missessippi River to-day. He suid that work couldberied on expeditionsly on three or four reaches at the set time and that the Plum Point and Froyldence these will be completed within a year. As a rough mate he said \$12,000,000 would construct a complete of levees two and a half feet above high water from to New-Orleans. TO INCREASE COMMERCE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.—Repre

entative Stewart, of Texas, was directed to-day by the louse Committee on Ferrish Affairs to prepare a bill reveiling for the appointment of three Commissioners to said Mexico and Contral and South America to secure formation relative to increasing the commercial intersection of the Commissioners to secure at the Commission of the Commissioners of the Commission of Secure 1888 and the United States. The Si is to contain an appropriation of \$70,000. ORDERED TO PREPARE A POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL, - The

House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to day directed a sub-committee consisting of Mesars. Regers, Word, J. M. Tarlor, lineham and Wakefield to prepare a ball growing for a contract system of postal telegraphy. The sub-committee will meet to morrow.

THE PRIST FLAG OF AMERICAN SILE. - The Senate to day agreed to a resolution providing for the deposit in the Smithsonian Institute of the silk flag presented to the Senate by Mr. Joseph Newman, of California, being the first American flag made of American silk.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.—The House bill to esablish and maintain a Bureau of Laber Statistics was re-orted favorably to the Senate to-day; also Mr. Blair's ill to provide for the study of physiology and the effects f intoxication, narcotic and poisonous substances on life, ealth and welfare among the people of the Territories and the District of Columbia.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.-The Senate to-day oted to instel upon its amendments to the Naval Appro-viation bill.

SENATOR WILSON'S INTER-STATE COMMERCE RESOLU-TION.—Mr. Wilson, according to previous notice, addressed the Sonate to-day on his joint resolution, recently sub-nitted, and the several bils already introduced relating to interstate commerce. On his metion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Kallroads.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BILL.-The Pleuro-Pneumonia Il was taken up by the Senate and was opposed by Mr. nee, of Florida, who saw in it several constitutional jections, and supported by Mr. Williams. Mr. Planta at that on Monuay he would ask the Senate to come to

THE MYRA CLARK GAINES BILL. In the House to-day, to bill for the relief of Myra Clark Guines was, after de-te in Committee of the Whole, had aside with a favor-de recommendation.

prayers for the General Relief Expedition.—In its prayer this morning the Chaptain of the House proked Divine protection for the Greely Relief expedi-tion, and Divine aid for a successful termination of its protection.

AID FOR THE NEW-ORDERAS EXPOSITION,-The House THE APPOINTMENT OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.—The

TELEGRAPH POLES IN EXCHANGE PLACE.

The poles erected in Exchange Place and hursday night were standing pesterday. One two wires were strong on them. An licer of the company remarked: "The pole at Broadway

a fixing the location of our solfrary pole, but I know tit was out up legally and I believe that it can be en down in no other way."

broke occupying an office in the Exchange Court iding solf as he looked from his office windows at of the new poles that, while he was out in favor of eible measures generally, he would give \$25 to any one by would cut the pole down. The building belongs to Asters, but they had taken no action against the tele-ph company vesterday. omnissioner frompson said that he gave permission to Bultimore and Onle Company to erect poles and pend wires from them in Exchange Piace. He did safter receiving the written opinion of the corporation must that under the general telegraph law the Baltime and Oldo Company had the right to erect poles and tup wires in the streets of this city.

REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPH RATES.

for ten words and one cent each for additional words be, tween all competitive points east of the Missouri River. There is no change in the tarlif for day messages. An officer of the company said yesterday that the reduction had been made to meet the low rates offered by other companies. An officer of the Bankers and Mer-chants' Polestraph Company said that that company had made the night rate fifteen cents on Wednesday, and that the Mesteru Union had simply followed its lead. At the office of the Baltimore and Ohlo Company it was said that its nicht rates had been lower than those of other companies for about a year, and that the reduction had been expected for a long time. It was stated that the company would make still lower rates on Monday, "We have been deing onemess at hight at the rate of twenty works for 25 cents," a prominent officer said, "but on Monday we will take fifteen words for 15 cents making 15 cents the minimum rate. For more than fifteen words hie rate will be a cent a word."

The highest rate now charged by the Western Union Telestraph Company for a message of ten words is \$1, between Poffiand, Me, and San Francisco. Cal. Within ten years the rate has been \$5 for the same service. he Western Union had simply followed its lead. At

FIRMNESS OF THE MIOCENE HOG.

Dr. William B. Scott, professor of geology n Princeton College, lectured last night in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, on the "Evolution of the Fossil Mammal of the Bad Lands." He described these bad iands as ancient lake basins, in which whole series of ani-mals had been entombed. In the tertiary epoch these lacustrine busine had been in a tropical zone, and were moiat and low-lying. During this period there had been an immense proponderance of hoofed mammals. These were divided into even-toed and odd-toed families. Both tarted with five toes, but in the odd-toed the weight of he body came upon the third toe, and this in time dethe body came upon the third toe, and this in time developed the present one-toed herse. The first cousins of the horse in those days were the rhinosceros and the taper. Of the even-toed families the most important was the pix. Beyond the changes which had developed the present divided hoof of the hox from the original five toes, this antimal, with a framers superfor to that of most manumals, had positively declined to be modified, either by change of chinate or by the revolution of thousands of years. The lecturer did not state whether inlocent manumade hums, or whether there were reasons for believing in the existence of a pacentiological bismarck opposed to the miocene hog of the bad lands of the Western world. The aluminos to the hog were received with great applicates.

A PRACTICAL REFORMER.

Prom The Worcester Spy.

Mr. Roosevelt, of New-York, is one of the roungest members of the Legislature, perhaps the very compast, but he is the most influential and eincleart. He was checked as a relectment of abuses in the city government of New-York, and he went straight about his work as soon as the session began. He is a practical reformer, soling clearly the abuses which exist, and having a delaite plan for correcting them. Already he has secured he passegment through the House of marty a dozen measures of great value, each of which will put an end to once venerable evil which other reformers have attacked in vain. His measures are practical and will make a proved that he is a man of uncommon sagacity, and lact, skill and ediscency even more remarkable. He the coming man in New-York politics, a practical pol-tician of the best kind.

inform you," be began, as he met a bank president on the street, "tant your eashier is—ah—that is, he gambles. Yes sir, he frequents face rooms, sir." t heard all about it haif an hour ago,"

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

WILL FREIGHT RATES BE REDUCED! A CHANGE IN THE POOL RULES DEMANDED TO

PREVENT DEMORALIZATION. The reduction in east-bound freight rates demanded by the Baltimore and Ohio Baliroad was to lower figures than at first reported. The tariff rates asked for were on the basis of eleven cents per 100 pounds on grain from Chicago to New-York, against the present tariff of fifteen cents. The company declares that rates have been cut out of St. Louis to the basis of the reduction demanded, the offenders being the Indianapolis and St. Louis, the Vandalla line and the Chicago and Alton Ratiroad. Commissioner Fink has already re-ceived from the Indianapolis and St. Louis road a posttive dental of the charge. A meeting of the presidents of the trunk lines will probably be held next week to consider the situation. The Erie and the New-York Central are bitterly opposed to a lowering of the tariff, and some of their managers go so far as to say that they will not con-

The reduction is called for under a rule of the pool adopted at a meeting of the presidents last year. Its Vigorous application by the Pennsylvania Railroad startled the New-York roads, and when the reduction rom twenty to fifteen cents on grain was made they en deavored valuely to secure the Pennsylvania's consent to modification of it. Since then correspondence on the bject has taken place without result. The New-York and say that the rule was hastly adopted and has been oved to be ridiculous, for the reason that ender it a actions line may call for tariff rates down to five cents on Chicago or less, while an actual reduction to infoficial rates has been forced. Commissioner Fink's fissal to act on the last demand until after a conference the roads is understood to be based on a previous prodon, never rescinded, by which a complaining commy was required to substantiate its charges of cutting force a reduction could be enforced. The New-York last are in favor of returning to this method of produce or to a similar one. A gromment trunk line tear said gesterday: "It would be better to allow any at to take business at whatever rateal it pleases to s modification of it. Since then correspondence on the road to take business at whatever rates it play tooks and then, when it exceeds its percentage, to it to pay ever the erress at the fall tariff agare, that is done cutting cannot be stopped, and rejust the tariff are of no avail as measures of prevention." The action of the Baittajore and Oho three to precipitate a crisk in pool matters, as many o managers are aroung that the pooling agreements it as well be absandored as not if they fall to seeme a somable rate on reight. The attinue of the Pemrania Endroad in the new phase of the situation is yet known here.

QUESTIONING A COMMISSION'S POWERS. The State Railroad Commissioners spen esterday morning in considering the question etlon raised by the New-York, Lake Erie and Wester Raifroad Company, in the case of the milk dealers who are complaining against it. When the New-York Central's linespreduced their milk freight rates to thirty cents per can, the Eric lowered its tariff to twenty-seven and a helf cents. The old rate of fifty-five cents on cream was retained, however. Vice-President Bianchard and General Freight Accut Foley represented the road, and Charles B. Meyer the milkings. Mr. Blanchard declined to answer my questions regarding the milk traffic of the Eric Railroad until the commissioners had decided whether they possessed jurisdiction over it or not. He said that the Evic would give all the information desired, but he declined to appear as a defendant in the case. The cincipal part of this tradic originated in Orange and later Counties, but was delivered in Jersey City, and by very definition which had been used in the bills before oneress for the regulation of inter-State commerce, this raffic was inter-State. New-Jersey had just appointed

raffic was inter-State. New-Jersey had just appointed a State Railroad Commission, and certainly it would have arrisdiction over the New-York portions of the Eric road it the New-York heard has jurisdiction over traffic leftvered in Jersey City.

Mr. Meyer argued that the commission was a committee of the Legislature in a wide sense, and as uch it had the right to inquire and interm the Legislature if the corporations charactered in this State were violating their charters. The heard was simply inquisitarial and and no power to enforce its recommendations. It would be time for the railroad company to raise the question of arisdiction in case the Attorney General or the Legislature acted upon its re-sommendations.

UNABLE TO MAKE A NEW CONTRACT. Snags have been struck during the conferences of the Jeint Executive Committee (Passenger Departent jat Commissioner Fink's office, which yesterday led posed passenger pool contract. It adjourned until May 7, but reserved to continue the present contract until The poles erected in Exchange Place and recognized that no new executed on be successfully ewist, by the Caltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company carried out without the adherence of the Grand Trunk, the Delaware, Lackawana and Western and the West shore roads. Although these companies were repre-sented at the meeting, they are not now prepared to pledge their sceeptance of the peoling atrangement. In the meantime, as these reads are free to pay commissions

CANADAIAN PACIFIC FINANCES.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

Offawa, April 25,-General Manager Van Horne and the Secretary of the Canadian Pacific have been in this city to-day ebdeavoring, it is said, to shoure an advance out of the \$30,000,000 loan granted the com pany last session. The Government declines to make any ndvance until satisfied that it has been earned, which alone can be ascertained by the Government er gineers' estimate. The company now have not only to seek for money to go on with construction, but have as well to raise funds to pay the deficit between the made a reduction in the rates for night messages, which will go into effect to-day. The new rates are fifteen cents for ten words and one cent each for additional the large mileage they have acquired in Ontario and Quebec. The general impression is that the Government will have to take the road off the hands of the company and complete it before three years' time. The statement that directors are buying stock is believed to have been put in circulation wins a view to running it up a few points, as, since the Government loan was ratified by Farliament and all the company's assets were piedged for the same, the tendency has been downward.

MONTREAL, April 25 .- R. B. Angus, & director of the Canadian Pacific Rallway, said to-day that Mr. Kennedy had resigned his connection with the Cauadian Pacific some time ago. In regard to himself and Mr. McIntyre, he said the latter was still vice-president of the company, and he was also stil on the Board of Directors. Neither of them had sold their stock as reported. As a matter of ract they were buying up more stock.

A PENNSYLVANIA SCHEME SUCCESSFUL. [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.]

Pittsburg, April 25.-The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has succeeded in putting through a little scheme in the Connelisville coal regions which has seen contemplated for some time, and which has resulted in cutting off a part of the coke trade from its rival, the Baltimore and Ohio Radroad. Near Dunbar there is a branch ratirond which is about a mile long. The Baltimore and Ohio road had switches connecting with this hore and one controlled this pertion of the trade, but now the Fenosylvania road has completely shut off its rival in this locality by buring the small radioad outright and tearing up the Beltimore and Ohio's switches. By this move the Pennsylvania takes away from its rival and secures for itself the coke output from 355 ovens.

AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT PROBABLE. Chicago, April 25.—The conference between the representatives of the Chicago, Burdington and Quincy road and the officials of the roads in the Western Trunk Line Association was concluded this afternoon No definite or final settlement of differences was reached nor can there be until the basis for the pooling of the competitive Colorado and Nebraska business between the Burlington and the Union Pacific has been agreed upon. If a satisfactory understanding, between the two roads can be reached as to this question, it was conceded at the conference that the adjustment of other matters in controversy will be possible. The territory to be embodied in a compromise has been The territory to be embedded in a compromise has been agreed upon, but the percentages have not, and an adjournment was taken to enable the Union Pacific and the Burlington to ascertain the amount of competitive trains within the territory agreed upon carried by the two lines as a basis for estimating the percentages. This will require a detay of two weeks, and if the officials of the two roads cannot then agree upon the question of percentages it was decided that the matter should be left to arbitrators. In the meantine rates are to be magnified. The persons interested freely declare that an amicable adjustment of all matters now in dispute appears probable.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE. Philadelphia, April 25.-It is stated by an official of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company that the company will not part with any of its New-Jersey Central stock and that it is fully able to protect its holdings.

CHICAGO, April 25 .- Joseph F. Tucker, general manager of the Illinois Central Ratiroad, has resigned. Mr. Tucker HAD HEARD OF IT,-" I feel it my duty to has been in the service of the Illinois Central for twentyeight years, and is one of the most widely known rallway officials in the West.

Bostos, April 25.-In the Supreme Court to-day, before Judge Collours, the Sinalva and Durango Railway Com-pany, of Mexico, pelitioned to be allowed to reduce its

such a reduction. The Judge reserved his decision. There being no opposition, the petition will probably be

DROP IN READING AND JERSEY CENTRAL

There was a sharp decline in the prices of Reading and Jersey Central stocks at the Stock Exchange yesterday. In amount of business, indeed, Read . ing led the market, the reported transactions amounting to over 117,000 shares, or considerably more than one fourth of the total business. It opened higher at 45, but steadily declined, under a constant pressure of selling orders, to 414. In the last hour it railled to 434, and closed at 42%, a final decline of 1% per cent. Jersey Central fell from 8214 at the opening to 77, but closed at 7914. It is understood that both stocks were sold heavily on Philadelphia account.

The decline, sharp as it was, caused little excitement The decline, sharp as it was, caused little excitement in Wall Street, and had no perceptible effect on the general market. The Reading Railroad last year leased the Jersey Central on the gnarantee of its bonded debt and the promise of 6 per cent dividends on its stock. It has been runnered lately that the lenders on the Jersey Central stock bought to secure the control were anxious to have their loans repaid. It was generally supposed in Wall Street yesterday that there was some foundation for the runor and the facts that the loans are held in Philadelphia and that much of the selling was for Philadelphia account were considered to be intimately related.

MR. O'BYRNE AND MR. OLNEY AT ODDS.

WILLIAM H. MUNDY FURNISHES THE OPPORTUNITY -THE CASE OF THE "FRENCH MADAME."

Mrs. Eliza Porret, known as the "French Madame," the keeper of a resort at No. 54 West Thirty-first-st., was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of selling liquor without a license. She was defended by ex-Assistant District-At torney John O'Byrne. Near the defendant shone the bald head of William H. Mundy, who was charged by Mrs. Parret with extertion, and who, it is alleged by the defence, is the instigator of the prosecution in the present case. Assistant District-Attorney Fellows and District Attorney Olney conducted the prosecution. Mr. O'Byrns s also counsel for "Harry" Hunter, in whose case he also charges that Mr. Mundy is the instigator of the presecution. A few days ago Mr. O'Byrne commented in court upon the action of the District-Attorney in the Hunter case.

The first witness yesterday, in the case of Mrs. Porret, was John T. Clark, a red-aced young man, who testific t that he was a barkeeper, and that he went with two companions, Henry Heath and Henry Richards, to the French Madame's" early in the morning of January 25. He and his friends had several drinks of whiskey and paid the waiters, who gave the money to Mcs. Porret. On cross-examination the witness was neked as to his actions before he want to the house of Mrs. Porret.

Mr. O'Byrne-Howsoon after this transaction did you see William H. Mundy I

Mr. Fellows objected vigorously to the admission of the question, but Mr. Olney, who sat beside his assistant, researd said with an air of considerable excitement:

and said with an air of considerable excitement:

In this case certain statements have been made by the gentleman on the other side of the bar that might prejudice the jurcould it have very present in court a few days ago. Those statements of the gentleman, I desire to say, were not founded in fact. This complaint was made before a police magistrate and came to this office in the regular course of business. This gentleman came to my office and his client made an affidavit which did not seem to me to have any bearing on the merits of this case. But, because I had been spoken to on the matter I advised the Grand Jury to be careful about the testimony.

Mr. O'leyrne—I object. This is entirely out of the case. Mr. Olney—When the gentleman comes into court to say what he has said in this court i want all the fact brought out. I shall ask my assistant to withdraw the objection to the question. The gentleman has talked about William H. Mundy. I believe Mr. Mundy was sequitted here, and so is to be supposed innocent. I will say, as far as ease is conserned, that I took particular pains to ask the Grand Jury to cross-examine the witnesses carefully. If the other side can prove that the witnesses have been corruptly influenced let then do it.

Colonel Fellows—I would say that If the matter had been left with me, I should have pressed the objection out I with draw it at the suggestion of my superior officer.

Mr. O'Byrne—How her has been insinuated in this case by

Colonel reliable—I would say that it the matter age been left with me, I should have pressed the objection, but I with draw it at the suggestion of my superior officer. Mr. O Byrne—Much has been insimutated in this case by the "gentleman on the other side of the bar," to use but expression. The remarks I made the other day did not refer to this case at all, but to that of "Harry" Hunter. I should be justified, after the remarks that have been made tending to influence the jurcers, to ask that the case be withdrawn from this jury. Never in the course of my experience as a prosecutor or otherwise have I heard experience as a presecutor or otherwise have I heard mything like this apparent attempt to prejudice the jury sy bringing outside matters before them.

Judge Gilderleeve-Mr. O'llyrne is right in saying that is remarks were made in the Hunter case. Go on with

The witness testified that he had been to Mr. Mundy's

office and made an affidavit as to what he had seen. He

mentioned the name of one Thiess as having gone with him to Mundy's office.

Mr. O'Byrne-Were you not a witness in the diverce case of field against Hell!
The witness-Yes, sir.
Mr. O'Byrne-And were not there some friends of yours also witnesses with you!
The witness-Thiess and Richards were witnesses in that case, Colonel Fellows asked whether the witness and his

friends were not in the habit of going together, so that what one saw the others saw. Mr. O'Byrne-And what one swore all would be ready

Henry Heath testified to some of the same circumstances to which the first witness had sworn. He said that he first asked at Mrs. Porret's for coffee, and when a naked if he o stronger. "Oh, you want 'Mocha," said the waiter, and

The trial will be continued on Monday.

FUN ON THE WHEEL.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING OF THE CITIZENS' BICY-CLE CLUB.

The big Japanese umbrellas around the ausic stand at the American Institute Bullding drooped ast night. It was not because they were incapable of enjoying the whir of the bicyclists' wheels but because the skating of the Olympian Club had stopped for a time—so at least 3,000 spectators thought. The Citizens' Bicycle Club occupied the skating floor to give its annual race meeting and its managers voted it to be a decided success. There were four races for the bleyclists. A two mile scratch race for gold and sliver medals had five entries. The race was uneventful and was won by Charles Frezier, of Smithville, N. J., in seven minutes and forty-one seconds. E. E. Davidson was second in seven minutes and fifty seconds. The one mile championship race had but four entries, The one mile championship race had but four entries, and the gold medal was won in 3 minutes and 21 seconds by W. M. V. Hoffman. W. H. McCormack, the second man, lost the race by failing from his bicycle; he recovered, however, and got sits place in 3 minutes and 25 seconds. Gold and silver medals were given in the three mile handicap race. Nine men entered, and T. G. Condon, of Brooklyn, won with a handicap of 1 minute and 40 seconds. His time was 10 minutes 18 2-5 seconds. E. Annan, jr., with a handicap of 1 minute and 35 seconds came in second in 10 minutes 23 seconds.

A special five-mile race was contested to beat the American record of 15 minutes and 264 seconds. Four men cutered and Charies Frazier finished first in 17 minutes and 9 4-5 seconds. He won a diamond medal, but did not beat the record. H. J. Hall, jr., was second in 17 minutes and 23 2-5 seconds. There was a club drill by

did not beat the record. H. J. Hall, fr., was second in 17 minutes and 23 2-5 seconds. There was a club drill by six members of the Kings County Wheelmen with their lanterns lighted and uniform complete, led by Captain Edward Petras. Burt Fressy did some fancy riding on a "Star" machine, and the Speedwell Brothers, the champion aerobatic riders, rode all over their bicycle, and did everything but have the bicycle ride thom. Professor D. J. Cannary also did some fancy riding, and J. R. Mayer shated for the edification of the spectators. After the bicyclists had housed their wheels the rink was given over to about 500 skaters, who kept the sport up until midnight.

GENERAL WILSON ON COLUMBUS.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE DISCOVERER'S DE SCENDANTS.

The American Geographical Society listene d to a lecture in Chickering Hall last evening by General James Grant Wilson, on " Memorials and Footprints of "olumbus." In the absence of Judge Daly, Colonel T. Bailey Myers presided. The lecturer traced the life of the explorer previous to his 'voyage in 1492, and described the places in which he lived, some of which remain almost unchanged, and the various books and relies which have been preserved in his memory in the cities

General Wilson read the following letter from the Duke de Veragua, a lineal descendant of Columbus, dated Madrid, April 5.

dated Madrid, April 5.

The mest authentic portrait of Columbus in my opinion, is the one recently restored, which you saw last winter in the National Library of Spain. It has been engraved by the Royal Historical Society. The best status of the discoverer, is the one recently erected on the Columbus monument in Madrid, now nesely completed. I do not think any of the historians or writers have been successful in their efforts to deprive Cenoa of the honor of being the birthplace of Columbus, or of taking from Havana the glory of possessing his sahes. In regard to the fourth centenary of the discovery of America, I am positive that the King of Spain and his Government propose commemorating that event of 1492, in a grand and appropriate manner, giving to the United States the first place among the Nations invited to John in this important celebration. Should your Republic decide on a commemoration to be celebrated in the great metropolis of the New World, it is to be hoped that it will occur at a time, and in a manner, that will not conflict with the programme of the King of Spain. So it trast that your desinite arrangement will be postponed until you are duly acqualited with our prospect.

"One pleasant feature of our American commemoration to 1892," added General Wilson, "will be the un-

tion in 1892," added General Wilson, "will be the un-veiling in Central Park of a magnificent statue of Columbus, for which many prominent gentlemen have already sent me their subscriptions."

capital stock from \$800,000 to \$20,000, the enterprise so far being a financial failure. The corporation was formed under the laws of the Commonwealth, and the petition is brought under the provisions of the statute providing for